REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,862.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	48	Per Annum	60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
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Those Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.		
First insertion		5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

But no Advertisement charged at less than Eight Annas.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 2½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Appointment or Founds.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. SIR J. LAWRENCE, 700 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander M. Woodmason, on THURSDAY, the 5th July, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Viagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

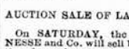
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Mosris, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th July 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, SUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer as required every SATURDAY at 2 P.M.

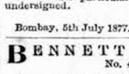
The S. S. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th July 1877, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Mosris, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 11th July 1877, at 4 P.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA,

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of *each month*.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	38	22	9	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wine.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

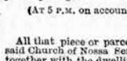
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE S. S. EUROPA, 2,277 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, Captain J. HARRIS, will sail about the 18th July,

and will be followed by the

S. S. ITALIA,

2,245 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, Captain J. DONALDSON, about the 8th August, and by the

S. S. INDIA,

2,289 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, Captain GEO. H. READ, about the 5th September.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, the 14, 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,160 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain SHAW, will sail about the 11th July,

and will be followed by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,

2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. BRAND, about the 11th August, and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,

2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. COLLIN, about the 29th August.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL. Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa ..... Rs. 575
Do. do. „ Naples ..... „ 550
Do. Naples ..... „ 470
Do. Genoa ..... „ 490

A Rubattino steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N.B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittance of Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
NIZAM	3725	450	A. E. Barlow	6th July.
(s) DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	13th do.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	20th do.
(s) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	27th do.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	3rd Aug.
(s) NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	10th do.
SIAM	3000	500	N.W. Haswood	17th do.
(s) MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N. Roskell	9th July, at 3 p.m.
PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	23rd do.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	6th Aug. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	21st July, 3 p.m.
BANGALORE	2963	500	G. N. Hector	18th Aug., 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

NOTICE—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer NELLIE MARTIN, Fox, Commander, from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

No Claims of any kind will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 30th June 1877.

TEA EMPORIUM,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. beg to remind Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England to take with them a few choice packets of their highly appreciated and select KANGRA VALLEY TEAS for presentation to their friends at Home, who will surely prize them most.

TEA DEPOT—OPPOSITE THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Company will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

3 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales grey T cloth.
5 cases colored p nts.
1 case superior black alapaca.
2 cases soap.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT COALBHATWADY, 1ST LANE.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Company will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Bhickoo Vinayack Sunjgeery, and by order of the Mortgagee Ramchunder Vithull Annookher—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, with the messauge, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the north side of the Coalbhatwady, 1st Lane, which is known by the name of Moroba Poput's wady or cart, in the subdistrict of Dhooleshwar, and measuring about 41 *feet in length and 40 feet in breadth*, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 20 and by the Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 57, and bounded on the east by the property of Gungaram, widow on the west by the property of Bhickoo Vinayack Sunjgeery, on the north by the lane or cart, and on the south by the public passage leading to Kalbadevee Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, AT MALABAR HILL.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Babajee Raroonathjee, clerk at Messrs. Hoarn, Cleveland and Little, by order of Balcrishna Bapoojee.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with a messuage or dwelling house built thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, near Government vacant ground, fronting on the north side of public road in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 71 and assessed under No. 25, and measuring a out 140 square yards, and bounded on the east by the property of Babajee Rugoonatjee, on the west by the property of Baliram Rawn, on the north by the Government grounds, and on the south by the property of Ranoo Patel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th July 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 6th July, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account and at the risk of the first purchasers, the following landed properties :—

(At 4 P.M., on account of Mr. John Joseph Rodrigues, the first purchaser.)

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground, of which the Church of Nossa Senhora de Esperança is the Fazendar, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the northern side of Gomercady Paccady, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, assessed under No. 24, containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Pascoal da Silva, on the west by the property of Moosajee Rubinjee, on the north by Lot No. 2, and on the south by a public passage.

(At 5 P.M. on account of Mr. P. A. Rodrigues, the first purchaser.)

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary ground of which the said Church of Nossa Senhora de Esperança is the Fazendar, together with the dwelling house or chawl standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the northern side of the Gomercady Paccady, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-eight square yards or thereabouts, assessed under No. 27, and bounded on the east by a passage, on the west by the property of Moosajee Rubinjee, on the north by fazendary vacant ground, and on the south partly by Lot No. 1, partly by the property of Pascoal da Silva, and partly by the property of J. De Silva.

Also, on the same day and place, at 3 p.m., a few articles of furniture, cooking utensils, carpenter's tools, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable English and Delhi made Jewellery, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Company are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a lot of valuable Jewellery, &c., belonging to Mrs. Gamble.

Catalogues are published and the jewellery is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th July, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Colonel Bannerman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th July 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DANISH BUTTER,
CHOICEST QUALITY.
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

REAL MOCHA COFFEE,
roasted in closed cylinders to preserve the fine aroma of the berry and packed in hermetically sealed tins, containing 1 lb. per tin, Cash, Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, Selected from the Best Brewings, are received by TREACHER & Co., Limited, BOMBAY.

REDUCED PRICES.
Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT PER POUND.
Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—MANILLA and other CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to Harton and Co., of Calcutta.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from ST. HUBERT'S VINEYARD :—

CHASSELAS (White)	Rs.	12	0 per doz. qts.
Do. (1865 Vintage)	„	17	0 „
HERMITAGE (Red)	„	12	0 „
TOKAY (1865 Vintage)	„	17	0 „

GRINDLAY, GEOOM & Co.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

IN continuation of the Notification dated the 30th June last, the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER begs to remind Members of Firms or Companies that it will be necessary for them to REGISTER in the Municipal Voting lists the NAME of the PERSON who is SELECTED by them to VOTE for such Firm or Company, on or before the 16th instant. Voting papers can be obtained gratis on application at this Office.

J. H. GRANT.
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 4th July 1877.

JUST ISSUED,
A thoroughly revised
PRICED LIST
OF
PRESERVED PROVISIONS, DESSERT REQUISITES, TEAS, BISCUITS, AND GENERAL HOUSEHOLD STORES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

EXTENSION OF FREE DAYS AT ARTHUR BUNDER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the number of FREE DAYS allowed to Importers of Goods for the storage of Goods at Arthur Bunder has been extended as follows :—

When stored on Wharf front ..... 7 days.
When stored on Bunder, 10 feet behind Wharf front ... 15 days
When stored in Warehouse ..... 15 days.

Further information regarding the Company's regulations, and landing and wharfage charges, may be obtained either from the Superintendent at the Bunder or from the Undersigned.

By Order of the Board,
J. HECTOR.
Secretary and Treasurer.

The New Colaba Co., Ld., Bruce Lane, 2nd July 1877.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of MEHTA HURRIRAM PRANNATH and BAI LUKSHUMI KOVER, daughter of the said Mehta Hurriram Prannath and wife of Prangovind Swarpured ..... Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the abovenamed Applicants as the Executrices therein appointed for the grant to them of the Probate of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 3rd day of July 1877.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE.
Attorney for the Applicants.

COOPER & COMPANY,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Handy Book of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology : by W. B Woodman, and by C. M. Tidy	19	12
Turkey in Europe ; by James Baker	13	4
Principles of the Criminal Law ; by F. Harris	13	4
History of Cavalry ; by Lieut.-Col. G. T. Denison	11	4
Guide to Therapeutics ; by R. Farquharson	4	12
Practical Histology ; by Geo. Thin	2	4
Principles of Theoretical Chemistry ; by J. Remsen	3	12
Transfusion of Human Blood ; by J. Roussel	1	12
Butter, Its Analysis and Adulterations ; by O. Hehner, and by A. Angell	2	4
Common Sense for Gas Users ; by R. Wilson	1	12

TO BE LET, from 1st August, the OFFICES in Church Gate Street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. H. Cleave and Co. For Rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on the Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW in Nesbit Lane, Byculla. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, two BUNGALOWS in Middle Colaba for Rs. 135 and 125. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a RESIDENCE in Forbes Street, just vacated by Mr. Lawrence. Rent Rs. 80. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba for one month. Rent Rs. 140. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the Residence of the late H. Gamble, Esq., in Rampart Row. Rent Rs. 160. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a SHOP in Elphinstone Circle, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Radelia and Co. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, on the sea side, next door to Krishnajee Naik, Esquire. May be had on very advantageous terms. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, two entire HOUSES in Rampart Row, for Rs. 300 and Rs. 600.

Five RESIDENCES in Rampart Row. Rent Rs. 75, 90, 100, 150 and 150.

A RESIDENCE in Military Square for Rs. 55.

Two RESIDENCES in Apollo Street for Rs. 60 and Rs. 150.

Two RESIDENCES in Church Gate Street for Rs. 60 and Rs. 100.

RESIDENCES at Grant Buildings at moderate rents.

The first and third FLOORS of a house next to Messrs. Forbes & Co.'s. Rent Rs. 50 and 40 respectively.

A suite of ROOMS in the Fort, above Messrs. Rogers & Co.'s. Rent Rs. 60.

The first, second and top FLOORS of a house at Khetwady, known as Mr. Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer Llam's h use. Rent Rs. 30 each.

Several OFFICES, SHOPS and GODOWNS in different parts of the Fort. For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a CLERK. Must write a good hand, and have a good knowledge of accounts. Apply in own handwriting to "C. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, FURNISHED APARTMENTS in the Fort, for a few months, for a married Lady and Gentleman. Address "A. B.," care of *Gazette* Office.

WANTED, in the Fort, Rampart Row preferred, a furnished or unfurnished BED ROOM. Apply stating terms to "DELTA," *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, AN OPEN CARRIAGE (very light) and Black Australian Harness complete. Apply to Major LAFARD, Commandant, Colaba Depot.

FOR SALE, a pair of diagonal ENGINES, 10 H. P., with a Hoist attached, having also a large Driving Pulley. Apply at this Office.

FOR SALE, a TRUNK ENGINE, 24 H. P., well adapted for driving Hydraulic Pumps and could be easily attached to them. Apply at this Office.

FOR SALE, a DOG CART, in first rate order. Apply to

KING, KING & Co.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant camarrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S," *Bombay Gazette*.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

UBORGS FABRIKKER
DANISH BEER IN BOTTLE,
A very superior Article.
Light and suitable for the Climate.
A special favorite in the China Markets.
FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONE WARES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above WARES, imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,
Of first-rate Material and Workmanship.
Complete Sets for 12 persons from Rs. 130 to Rs. 300.
In various Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

VASES, CENTRE-PIECES, FLOWER TROUGHS AND TUBES.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
Of Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs,
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.

Of Porcelain, with Gold Border and Line, with or without Flower,
From Rs. 50.

Of Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink or Maroon Bands and Lines,
From Rs. 40.

Of Best Staffordshire Stoneware,
From Rs. 25.

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, BRACKETS, TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS.
For Kerosine, Candles, and Oil.

DINNER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain,
In a variety of neat and serviceable patterns,
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 400.

DESSERT SERVICES,
Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

CHAMBER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Stone China,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 90.

WEDGEWOOD, TERRA COTTA, AND ROCKINGHAM WARES, and a
VARIETY OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL SUNDRIES.

A DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MARK THE PRICES OF THE
NEW INDIAN TEA MART,
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
EMPORIUM FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS,
OPENED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
MR. M. H. MAJOO.
(LATE PARTNER Messrs. MORTON & Co.)

MESSRS. M. H. MAJOO & Co. invite respectfully the Public of Bombay and Outstations to test the superior quality and excellent flavour of their specially selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS, sold at their New Tea Mart.

Prices can bear most favourable comparison with those of other Tea Merchants.

Names of Teas.	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs.		
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	12	From 15 lbs. and upwards 6ve per cent. discount.
Orange Pekoe	1	8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	8	
Pekoe, Souchong, Extra Fine	1	6	
Souchong, Extra Fine	1	4	
Imperial Family Mixture	1	0	
Fragrant Congou	0	14	

BOMBAY, APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WATSON AND COMPANY'S

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

HAS COMMENCED.

CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

MURREE BREWERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE following copy of the JURORS AWARD has recently been received together with the Certificate of Award :—

REPORT ON AWARDS.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION—PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

Product—ALE and STOUT.

Name and Address of Exhibitor—

MURREE BREWERY, PUNJAB, EAST INDIA.

The Undersigned having examined the product herein described, respectfully recommends the same to the United States Centennial Commission for award for the following reasons, viz. :—

For the excellent quality of their STRONG ALE and XXX STOUT, remarkable for good condition, brightness, taste and aroma.

GUIDO MARX—Judge.

W. F. Green,
Edward Loring,
R. T. Brown,
Nicolan J. Moreira,
John Bradford,
G. F. Secchi De Casali,
W. C. Kerr,
H. Von Baumhauer,

GROUP JUDGES.

H. WHYMPER,
Managing Brewer.

The Brewery, Murree, 14th June 1877.

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!!

ASQUITH & CO.'S Stock of Waterproof Clothing is from the first manufactory in Great Britain. All Garments have been made to fit easy, and will be found comfortable in wear and most effectual in use.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Rs.	a.
"CHESTERFIELDS."—Double-Breasted, Fine Drab Oriental Mull, Light, Strong, and Durable	Coats	12	8
	Suits	20	0
Best Drab Vulcanised, Zephyr Oriental Mull, the Lightest reliable material manufactured	Coats	15	0
	Suits	23	0
Double Twilled Mull, steam Vulcanised—a strong and useful Coat for District use with Silk Collar		20	0
Double Texture—Strong Drab Mull, with Silk Collar. The Waterproof solution is between two substances of Cloth, warranted not to stick : the best Waterproof Coat manufactured		25	0
"MILITARY REGULATION CAPES."—Best Blue Prinsetta Cloth, DOUBLE TEXTURE		40	0
Waterproof Leggings. Stout Twilled Cambric		5	8
Waterproof Leggings. Double Texture Oriental Mull		6	8
Caps. Fine Drab Double Texture, Silk Lined, Ventilating Crown		6	0
Waterproof Sheeting Stout Twill, 72 inches wide, per yard		6	8
Waterproof Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets, for District use		25	0
		30	0
Umbrellas. Best Brown Silk from		11	8
Umbrellas. „ „ „ Ladies		9	8
Umbrellas. Useful and Strong Alpaca		6	8

To Mofussil Residents—Chest measurement and height will secure a correct fit.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

For Sale at this Office.

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. THIS Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

For Sale, at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 ; and for single Copy, One Anna.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

A. DAVIS' SADDLERY AGENCY,
(OF 14, STRAND, LONDON.)
CASH PRICES.

Hunting Saddles	from Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 0
Racing Saddles	from Rs. 35 to Rs. 47 8
Side Saddles Nos. 7 and 8	from Rs. 90 to Rs. 105 0
Single and Double Bridles with bits	from Rs. 14 to Rs. 21 0
Single best Harness	from Rs. 80 to Rs. 105 0
Single and Double Reins	from Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 18 0
Riding and Driving Bits	from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 12 8
Riding and Driving Whips	from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 0
Pawn Suit Clothings, complete	Rs. 42 8
Linen Suit Clothings	Rs. 12 8
Steel Dog Chains	Rs. 2 12

Military Saddles, Bridles, Breast Plates, Wallets, Holsters, Hunting and Military Spurs, Patent Wheel Skates of sizes.

Leather and Canvas Courier Bags, &c., &c.

Leather and Canvas Courier Bags, Waterproof Saddle Covers, &c., &c.

Full Price List on application to

A. S. REUBEN,
32, Meadow Street,
Opposite the Currency Office.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

after a severe competitive trial by the U. S. Ordnance Department in 1873 and 1876, with the best revolvers made, has now been exclusively adopted by the United States Government, and the whole of the United States Cavalry is now armed with them.

It is made to take the English Government Boxer cartridge.

Length of barrel 5½ and 7½ inches.

In the trial of loss, advertised by another maker, the Colt's pistol used was a muzzle loader adapted to the use of metallic cartridges, which pistol has not been made or sold after that year.

COLT'S NEW 41-CAL DERINGER REVOLVER,

Especially suitable for the traveller, for personal and house defence.—See *Land and Water* and *Bell's Life*, April 17, 1875. Weight 12½ oz.

COLT'S NEW 38-CAL POLICE REVOLVER,

Shoots hard and accurate, even at longer ranges.

4-inch barrel ; weight, 15 ozs.

COLT'S LARGE-BORE DERINGER,

For the Vest Pocket ; weight 6½ ozs.

PRICE LISTS FREE.

Address—COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A chesnut Persian horse, 7 years, 15-1 high, a perfectly broken charger and lady's horse

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 4TH JULY 1877.

FRENCH Rentes yesterday were still quoted at 106f., but Consols had declined from 94⅞ to 94⅜. Wheat was unchanged, as also seeds, with the one exception of Calcutta Linseed, which was 6d. per quarter lower to arrive.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday was reported steady at unchanged prices, but the sales only reached 5,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats. Piece Goods in Manchester were quiet as previous rates, and failing support from that quarter the heavy arrivals into Liverpool during the past two days, can scarcely fail to have a quietening effect on the market for the time being. This, however, does not affect prospects for the more distant future which statistically is improving day by day, and unless political matters interfere with the natural course of affairs, there are fair grounds for anticipating higher values as the deficiency in supplies begins to make itself more distinctly felt.

Yesterday's New York telegram still gives ready Mid. Uplands at 12⅛ cents per lb., but October shipment is at 11 9-16 cents, which, apparently, confirms the correctness of the heavy decline noticed yesterday. If so, it is probably due to the operations of one of those hear rings so frequent in New York, the steadiness of ready Cotton being against the probability of any material alteration in crop prospects. Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Two days' Receipts ...	2,000	1,000	800
Four days' do.	5,000	4,500	2,100
Total since 1st Sept.	3,923,000	4,066,400	3,439,500

Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unaltered, and Bar Silver is still quoted by Reuter at 52¼d per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been quiet in the extreme, no business of any moment being reported. As usual there is little disposition to operate pending the result of the biddings for Council drafts, but the feeling is slightly weaker, and unless higher rates than last week are obtained, the appearance at present is in favour of a downward course. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 8 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	1s. 9⅛d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,

On Calcutta demand drafts are still ¼ to 3-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight has advanced to ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains quiet and unaltered. Fours, Rs. 97½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 102½ to ¾.

At the weekly Board Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon, a further reduction of 1 per cent. was made in the rates of discount and interest. The Bank's nominal minimums now stand at 5 per cent. on loans against Government Paper and short dated Bank Bills and 6 per cent. on Cash Credits and demand loans, but in the open market accommodation is easily obtainable at 3 per cent. per annum.

THE SHARE MARKET to-day has been quiet with no great amount of business doing, and values in some instances are slightly lower. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent. down the current quotation being 42¾ per cent premium. Land Companies are unchanged, as also are press shares, with the exception of a decline of Rs. 5 per share in Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving Companies are fairly steady but not active. Alliance have advanced Rs. 10, Dharrumsey, Fleming and Great Eastern Rs. 5 per share, while there is a decline of Rs. 5 in Colaba and Khandeish, Rs. 10 in Jewraj Balloo and Rs. 25 per share in Sassoon.

Cotton rather more slightly easier aspect of the Liverpool market and the unfavourable state of the weather has induced buyers to hold off to-day, and neither for export nor for local consumption have we heard of any business. Prices are nominally unaltered, but the tendency is in favour of buyers. Receipts from up-country yesterday were 1,530 bales, making a total of 4,534 bales for the five days. Advices from the districts respecting the preparations for next crop are scarcely so favourable as they might be. In Khandeish and the Berars the rainfall has not been sufficient for sowing, and in some parts of Guzerat they have had no rain worth mentioning. There is still ample time for all practical purposes should the rain come within the next fortnight or three weeks, but those interested in the trade will do well to watch the weather reports in that interval. To-day's quotations are:—

Good Dholleras	Ready	Rs. 196 per candy F.P.
F. G. F. do.	,, ...	192 ,,
G. F. do.	,, ...	188 ,,
Good Comras.	,, ...	195 ,,
F. G. F. do.	,, ...	190 ,,
G. F. do.	,, ...	186 ,,

LINSEED is quiet at Rs. 6-3 per cwt. For Rapeseed the demand is still good at about Rs. 7 per cwt. Wheat, notwithstanding fewer buyers, does not move much, White being still Rs. 36 to Rs. 37, Red Rs. 31 to Rs. 32 per candy.

FREIGHTS continue dull and unchanged in every way. By steamer for Liverpool £1-17-6 and by sailing ship £1-18-9 to £2 are the current quotations.

PIECE GOODS are not quotably altered. The demand is as sluggish as ever and with as little prospect of early improvement, but prices are, nevertheless, fairly supported.

In COALS there has been rather more doing, although not at higher prices. Two steamer cargoes of Davison's West Hartley are reported sold, to arrive, at Rs. 17½ and one cargo of Laird's Welsh Hartley, via Cape, at Rs. 16 per ton.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	72½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	7 2½
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	715
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	3 do.	
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	670

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	0	150 p.s.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	150	do	960
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18	p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,250	2,000	33	p.s.	435
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	do	760
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	40	p.s.	455
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	42	do	225
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10	do	85
Carwar Co.....	1,500	1,500	all	75	do	675
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,000	all	170	do	540
Dholleras P. and G. Co..	500	500	all	15	do	250
East India Press Co.....	352	1,000	all	100	do	930
Fort Press Co.....	50	8,500	8,250	50	do	1,000 xd.
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	35	do	310
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100	do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	3,125	400	350	25	do	365
Prince of W. Press.....	120	..	1,500	250	do	455
Rassoom's Press Co.....	600	500	all	50	do	390
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	67½	do	485
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld. ..	100	1,000	925	165	do	1,150
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12	p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75	p.s.	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50	p.s*	1,340
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	80	p.s.	1,300
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	125	p.s.	2,510
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	90	..		80
Bhownuggur M. and F. Company	800	2,000	all	40	p.s.	1,600
Company	900	1,000	all	60	p.s*	1,170
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	..		275
Broach Mills	1,800	100	all	10	p.s*	155
Colaba S. and W. Co..	900	1,000	all	40	p.s*	980
Coorla S. and W. Co..	1,000	1,000	all	..		1,060
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..		600
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	50	p.s*	1,185
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50	p.s*	1,320
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80	p.s*	1,325
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	873	1,000	all	40	p.s.	1,130
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	750	1,000	1,000		..	975
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55	p.s*	1,190
Khandeish Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	60	p.s*	1,310
K. Hucomjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30	p.s*	1,005
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all		Nil	1,125
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	80	p.s*	1,650
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..		50.
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	..		1,185
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	100	p.s*	1,280
Morarjee Spinning	1,048	1,000	all	70	p.s*	1,420
Muncon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..			335
National S. and W. Co. of India.	950	1,000	all		..	1,010
Nurrud S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all		..	900
Royal Press Manufg. Co.	600	2,000	all		..	1,000
Surrey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all		..	425
Swadeshi	1,500	1,000	all	50	p.s*	1,320
Tarsey Wares Spinning.	600	1,250	all		..	1,200
Victoria Co....	1,500	1,000	all		..	940
Western Spinning	600	4,000	all	50	p.s.	1,030
Do. Forfeited Shares.	500	1,000	..	25	p.s.	2·0
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..		1,040
Soorla Mills	600	2,000	all	..		350

*For Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consol	£20	21	8	0	5 p. c.
Ditto	£20	14	9	0	do.
Ditto	£20	6	7	8	do.
Ditto	£20	21	13	1	do.
Ditto	£100	1,000	600	0	do.
Ditto	£10	10	9	10	do.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 30th June, 1877.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	44,777	0	0
Merchandize	40,376	0	0
Other Receipts	3,850	0	0
Telegraph.....	332	0	0
Total Rs.....	89,035	0	0

Corresponding week in June 1876.

Open 480½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	42,071	0	0
Merchandize	35,333	0	0
Other Receipts	1,583	0	0
Telegraph	257	0	0
Total Rs.....	79,244	0	0
Increase Rs.	9,791	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. s. ESTEPONA, 676 tons, Captain L. Hubback, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and three deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
4	Estepona(s).....	Hubback	Busorah, June 16.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Estepona, to F. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Barque Rahamany, to Vingoria and Singapore.
Schooner Africa, to Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
29	Medina (s)	Russell	Bombay, June 7.
	Malda (s)	Lang	Bombay, June 18.
	Kings (s)	Petterson	Port Adelaide, May 10.
	Lincoln	Curry	Melbourne, May 10.
	Arethusa	Stiven	Mauritius, June 8.
	County of Stirling..	Mackie	Singapore, June 7.
	Guzerat	Crook	Ramapatam, June 21.
30	Thessaria (s)	King	Negapatam, June 25.
	Strathblane	Crawford	Port Adelaide, May 9.
	Loch Linnhe	Shand	Melbourne, May 6.
	Glenchariot	Roe	Melbourne, May 9.
	C. of Inverness ..	Mackenzie	Bombay, June 13.
	Chusan	Thirkell	Cochin, June 18.
	Malabar	Watson	Reunion, May 30.
	Louise Collet.....	Rentsch	Mauritius, May 21.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
29	Ava (s)	.....	.....
	Bengal (s).....	.....	.....
	C. of Manchester (s)	.....	.....
30	Athola (s)	.....	.....
	Gambrian Monarch..	.....	.....
	Na pore	.....	.....
	Morning Light	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

Per Lingnist—Mrs Curry and child.
Per Medina—C. O Walker Esq. and Capt Clark, R.E.
Per Loch Linnoh—Mrs Shand.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
30	Oriental (s)	.....	Rangoon.
	Punjaub (s).....	.....	Bombay.
July 1	Decan (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	C. C Chapman	.....	Beaton.
	Saint Cyrth (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Allum Ghier	.....	Mauritius.
	Delhi	.....	Pannben.
	2 Newsrino (s)	.....	London.
	British Consul	.....	New Castle.
	Nepaul (s)	.....	Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
30	Mecca (s)	.....	Bombay.
	Goa (s)	.....	Coconada.
July 1	Henry Miller	.....	Gopaulpore.
	Malabar (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Punjaub (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	2 Spartan (s)	.....	Trincomalie.
	Decan (s)	.....	Southampton.
	Madura (s)	.....	Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Childwall Hall s—446 bundles rod iron, Abdoolally Gulamtrinacria s—1 case thread, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan; 1 case thread, Hassum Bhikhoo.

FROM LONDON.

Mirzapore s—22 cases clock, Hajee Cosman Tarmahamed; 20 quarter casks port wine, P Nowrojee and Co; 1 case capsules, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee Comrigur.
Pekin s—2 cases toys, Heptoola Rentoola; 2 cases saddlery, Jaffer Sulliman and Co.
Craigforth s—130 cases gin, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM NEW YORK.

Queen of the Seas—2,500 cases kerosine oil, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Nizam s—3 cases saffron, A C Dady and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Knight Companion—150 cwts roir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co.
Childwall Hall s—25 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 36 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee; 75 bales cotton, Gooculdas Colliance.
Trentham Hall s—143 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 45 bales wool, Curwandass Wajee; 80 bales wool, Govuldass Tolesee Dass; 20 bales wool and 35 bales rags, Dhurumsey Narrandjee.
Egbert s—110 bales rags, Assur Jetha; 60 bales wool, Dhursey Narrandjee; 5 pcls sandalwood oil, Allimahomed Hassum.
Nizam s—73 bales rags, Goverdhun Lilladhur; 57 bales cotton, Shapoorjee and Co; 70 bales wool, Khetseedass Hurmookroy 72 bales rags, Lalljee Damjee.

FOR LONDON.

Stockbridge s—11 bales hides, Hassum Noormahamed; 9 bales hides, Dawood Hajee Sullaman; 14 bales hides, Dhurumsey Veljee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

St Andrew—3,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Nizam s—11 bales hides, A C Dady and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Nizam s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Nizam s—9 packages silk, Hajee Zanal Abedeen.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Dunphaile Castle—100 bales cotton Young and Co; 105 bales, cotton, Khetsidass Hurmookroy; 50 bales cotton Sewbux Jobermull; 288 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass; 14 bales cotton, Jankidass Sewdyal.
Sir John Lawrence s—3 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 3.

Tanner, Lieut Col, Bombay 2nd Belooches, on—, from Poona

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 2.

Stockley, 1 lieut, Bengal 40th Regt, on Med Cert, to England.

JULY 3.

Penn, Col, Bombay R A, on duty, to Simla:

JULY 4.

Tanner, Lieut Col, Bombay 2nd Belooches, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Poona, 4th July 1877.

The following transfers of Officers in the Royal Artillery have been ordered:—

Lieut Alexander from 6th to 23rd Brigade; Lieut Porteous from 6th to 24th Brigade; Lieut Kent from 6th Brigade to Depot Devonport; Lieut Butcher from Depot Brigade to A Battery 4th Brigade; Lieut Minster from 21st Brigade to F Battery 9th Brigade; Lieut Pelly from 21st Brigade to No 1 Battery 6th Brigade.

It is notified for general information that Colonel J T Walker Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, has been appointed a Member of the Military Division of the third class, or Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Captain Walker, C Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, from 24th May to 23rd November 1877, to remain in England on medical certificate.

COURT MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, 28th June.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Ferozepore on 11th June, Private E Hewer, 24th Regt was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st Charge—Insubordination, in having, at Ferozepore, on or about the 12th of May, when a prisoner in the regimental cells, disobeyed the lawful command of his superior officer, Sergeant R Quail, by not bringing his bedding out of his cell when ordered by him to do so; at the same time using towards him insubordinate language, in substance and to the effect following, viz. to say, "If I was outside the cells I would punch your head."

2nd Charge—Insubordinate conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in having, at Ferozepore, on or about 14th May, when before his commanding officer in the orderly room, made use of highly insubordinate language, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "If I had had any thing in my hand at the time, Sergeant Quail would never have seen the sun set that night."

3rd Charge—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Ferozepore, on or about 14th May, struck with his clenched fists in the chest, Color Sergeant J Grady, of the same regiment, his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office.

FINDING.—The Court finds that the prisoner is guilty of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd charges.

SENTENCE.—The Court sentence the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years.

G. R. BROWN, Colonel,
Pro-dient.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED.—Three years of the penal servitude to be undergone in India.

FRED. P. HAINES, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 5.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

Act X-66—In the matter of the East India Bank in Liquidation
Hearn and Haselden—Dinanath Raghoonath vs Khote and another Liquidator—Remington H and L, Tyabjee and S, and Ardasur and H—on Judges S mmons.

For Investigation under Sec. 205 of Act VIII of 1850.
Mr Smith—Cather.e Warner vs Robert Warner.

LONG CAUSE.

660-76—M H Khan—Elisee Essoobjee Sanker vs Neubai widow —Tyabjee and Sayani.
653-76—Jacrishna and Ba—Eduljee Cursetjee Chinimini vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee—J—J C Cama.
249-76—Fletcher and Smith—Eshwant Ramchunder and others vs Vajeshunker Govindshunker—Crawford and Bowrey.
568-74—Shapoorjee and T—Chatoorbhoj Valjee and another vs S A Salli—Jefferson and Payne.
642-74—Crawford and S—Purbhoodass Gordhundass vs Kessowji Jadowjee and another—Craigie L and O.
337-76—Shamrao P—Rao Bhadoor Madan Shrikrishna vs Rajoo Balloo—A. F. Turner.
439-76—M H Khan—Memon Hajee Adum and Co vs Huckma Sewa and others.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

269-76—In person (pauper)—Dinbai and another vs Cursetjee Hormusjee Bandothers—Prescot and Winter and N N Kothare.
7-77—Shapoorjee and T—Shamjee Ludha and others vs Curson Ruttonjee Bandevandass Morojee.
444-71—Tyabjee and S—Eshwantrao Gopalrao vs Manchoobai Culliandass—Lynch and Tobin.
164-76—Hearn and C—William Loudon vs Khatao Rowjee—Tyabjee and Sayane.
279-76—Hearn and C—William Loudon vs Jumnabai widow and another—Tyabjee and Sayane.
429-75—Jeffereson and Payne—Sewlall Bhowanidass vs Vurjivundass Madhowdas.
663 76—Tyabjee and S—Hajee Mahomed Ruza D vs Abdool Rahaman bin &c—Crawford and Bevey.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE KENBALL).

LONG CAUSE.

719-76—Shamrao P—Memon Mahomed Hajee Ali vs Memon Gani Hassam and others—Rimington, H and L—Part heard.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY 3rd July 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·732
Temperature of the Air.....	84·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	79·4
Dew Point	77·1
Relative humidity of Air	80
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—0)	5·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)...	87·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)...	80·1
General Direction of wind	WSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	552.
Fall of Rain	0·09
Total fall during month.....	0·21
,, ,, ,, year.....	29·58
Additional fall up to 10 A.M. of the 4th	0·13

POSTAL NOTCES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O.S.N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* noon after 5 p.m., and the following are the hours for closing the Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.
Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.
Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 8 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.
Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (3 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3·30 to 4·30 p.m.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m. and registered letters at 1 p.m.
Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ ann s.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first in the Schedule except where there is either direct or other route or where no overland route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows:—

	per ½ oz. Ans. Pies.
Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden Switzerland	5 0

AUSTRALIAN MAILS, VIA GALLE.

Saturday.....July 21	Saturday.....Aug. 18
,, ...Aug. 4	,, ...Sept. 1

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 P.M.
Registered Letters will be received until P.M. on the above dates.

For Sale at this Office.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.

COLOURED MAP

OF

TURKEY IN EUROPE

WITH BESSARABIA.

Size 20½ by 13½ inch.

PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6,
WITH ROLLERS, Re. 1-8.

No. II.

MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.

Size 23½ by 16 inch.

PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal...Rs. 0 4
To Non-Subscribers 1 0

Mounted on Cloth ..... 8 As. extra.
,, ,, with Rollers.10 ,,

Subscribers are entitled to have one Copy only of this Map at 4 annas.

*** It will prevent possible mistakes, if, in ordering one or other of our War Maps, the order specifies them as No. I. or No. II.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY,

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain. NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED FOR PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

PRINSEP—June 29th, at Munree, the wife of J. H. Prinsep, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.
SAUPIN—June 28th, at Jessore, the wife of Mr. E. Saupin, of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1877.

THE return of the British fleet to Besika Bay after six months' absence may be accepted as a sign that the British Government intends watching closely the progress of the Russian invasion of Turkey. But, a mere naval demonstration of this kind can do no good. The time has come for much more effective measures to be adopted if England means to save Constantinople from being occupied by a Russian army. We believe that all preparations have been made at home for shipping a force of 60,000 men to Constantinople, that the troops and the transports are ready, and that it is estimated the whole expedition might reach its destination in forty days' time after the despatch of the first ship from England. But, although the Russian account that the Turks are abandoning Rustchuk and Tirnova and refusing to give battle in Bulgaria, must be premature, the Russians ought, now that they have crossed the Danube successfully, to make their way to Constantinople in less than two months' time; so that England must make up her mind to act at once, or she will lose an invaluable opportunity.

THE decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Folkestone Ritual Case must have been grievously disappointing to the advocates of scenic and pantomimic religion. It would scarcely be too much to say that a judgment which denounces as illegal sacrificial vestments, crucifixes, and the mixed chalice sweeps away, "at one fell swoop," the last claim of Ritualism to legal recognition. To the average church-goer, it is true, the question whether "the celebrant" shall wear a chasuble or a tweed overcoat, is a matter of supreme indifference; and we do not suppose that the position of "the sacrificing priest," so long as his attitude is not that which is technically known as "*under* the table," is of the slightest consequence to any but an insignificant fraction of the membership of the Anglican Church. The discussion of the superiority of wax candles, with their dim religious glimmer, to the more brilliant gas light of heretical conventicles, is to the ordinary mind but a modern revival of the old theological controversy of tweedledum *versu* tweedledee. To most people, therefore, it will seem almost incredible that the highest judicial authorities in England should, with long-sustained energy, devote their united efforts to the elucidation of matters such as those which we have mentioned, and should think it necessary to poke into the dust of centuries of legal lore in order to decide what particular pieces of antiquated rubbish shall form the theatrical properties of modern ecclesiastical conjurors. It would not have mattered much, one is tempted to think, if these ancient costumiers had been a trifle less conscientious in their investigations, and had allowed young Oxford to adorn itself with a few more fusty nastinesses, instead of unceremoniously hustling them back into the limbo of forgotten absurdities. It would have been pleasant to the reflective mind to mark the contrasted effects produced by the biretta, as coquettishly disposed above the curly locks of the smirking young parson, and the same article of ecclesiastical head-gear when it mercifully conceals the callow pate of the lantern-jawed ascetic.

Washington Irving's vision, which changed the reading-room of the British Museum into a den of thieves, was on the point of being realized on a scale of surprising magnitude, when their Lordships of the Judicial Committee, like the injured authors in that wonderful day-dream, interfered to assert the majesty of the law, and to strip the complacent culprits of their stolen finery. It seems almost a pity that so untimely an end should be put to a process which promised so much amusement to the student of human nature in its ecclesiastical developments, by revealing the fathomless depth of absurdity to which the human mind is capable of descending. The literary cynic and the devout churchman will probably unite in regretting that Ritualism has thus been deprived of the last vestige of legal support,—the former, for reasons already assigned—the latter, because, by giving the movement "rope enough," their Lordships would have been affording it facilities for becoming its own executioner. But to neither of these worthies is the decision of such vital importance as it is to the ritualistic clergy themselves, from the gushing youngster just fresh from college up to the bishop who believes that, by a dexterous twiddle of the thumb, he can appropriately indicate the doctrine of the Holy Trinity, whose mysterious graces his hands have been empowered to bestow. The popular mistake with respect to Ritualism lies in regarding it as a mere matter of postures and ceremonies, and forgetting its religious significance as defined by its originators in the now well-nigh forgotten Oxford Tracts. It suits the clerical promoters of this Rome-ward movement to conceal, as far as that is possible, the doctrines and tendencies which constitute the *raison d'être* of their various organizations, and to encourage soft-hearted John Bull in the belief that a body of respectable and self-denying clergymen are being ruthlessly persecuted, merely because they prefer one set of robes and ornaments to another. And we fear that the tendency of prosecutions such as that which has now terminated is to confirm this belief, and thereby strengthen the cause which they are intended to destroy. The real truth is that what one of its most ardent promoters calls "the object lesson of religion" has for its aim and end neither more nor less than a return to the priest-led superstition of pre-Reformation times; and when the constitutional representatives of the English nation made provision, in the Public Worship Act, for lay interference with obnoxious rites, they expressed the sense of gratitude with which educated England thinks of her deliverance from religious tyranny, and her determination that priest craft shall never again enslave the enlightened conscience and intellect which then burst asunder, with Samson-like strength, the seven fold bonds of Papal domination. Every bow of his parson's head is, to the true ritualist, fraught with more awful significance than was the nod of thundering Jupiter to the adherents of an earlier superstition. Every bend of those supple knees is symbolic of a more unutterable mystery of blessing than is the suppliant posture of that "remarkablest Pontiff," with the wool "and iron back, with the flesh head and hands," who, as Carlyle tells us, is "carted through the "streets of Rome to bless the people on *Corpus-"Christie* Day." Every twist of that emaciated body indicates a more intense purpose than did the "convulsions, and groans, and tears" of him who, above all others, is the ritualist's pet aversion, the despised and hated Puritan. And it is precisely this fact, that Ritualism is nothing if it is not a system of doctrine, which explains, on the one hand, the anxiety with which its disciples have been awaiting the results of the Ridsdale case, and furnishes, on the other, the only satisfactory excuse for proceedings which are ostensibly concerned with the details of church millinery and decorations, and with these alone. No sane man would set in operation the cumbrous machinery of the law, for the purpose of putting a stop to clerical theatricals, were it not for the belief that these performances are only intended to divert popular attention from the main object which the leaders of the movement have set before them. Hence, too, it is that prominent members of the Broad Church party have been foremost in expressing approbation of a judgment whose immediate tendency would seem to be to deprive others of that freedom of worship for which, in their own case, these advocates of liberal theology so earnestly contend. Those who are most disposed to grant to others the widest latitude in matters of opinion are the very class who would sorrow most deeply to see replaced on the shoulders of the English nation "a yoke which neither they "nor their fathers were able to bear." And it is the conviction that such is the tendency of "advanced ritual," which accounts for the readiness of a most inoffensive section of the community to applaud the action of the law, when it strips from the eyes of the religious public of England a subtly woven veil of illusion and dashes from its hands the gaudy toys for which it was preparing to barter away its freedom.

There are parts of the Folkestone judgement which the common-sense public will regard with unmixed satisfaction. It is refreshing in these days of unreality, when language seems to be used for the purpose of concealing one's thoughts, to learn that "the north end of the table" really means the north end, and not the north end of the west side. It is also pleasant to find that their Lordships, by reversing their decision regarding vestments in the case of "Westerton *vs.* Liddell," have virtually decided that the First Prayer-Book of Edward VI shall no longer be the standard of appeal. Yet, while fully recognising the absolute right of the State to regulate the ceremonial affairs of a State-paid Church, we question whether much good is likely to be done by the formal exercise of that right. An insinuation of anything like oppression invariably renders the English public quite incapable of forming a correct judgment; and we may be quite sure that the ritualists will at once take up the *role* of injured innocence. Martyrs are a class of gentlemen for whom England entertains an almost idolatrous veneration; and in this particular case, a sympathy begotten of the sentiments of religion and justice will probably endow the self-imposed martyrdom of the ritualists with an amount of importance and dignity to which it has no real claim. We rely infinitely more on the national love of freedom and the irresistible progress of public opinion than on judicial deliverances, however sensible and fair, to prevent the English nation from lapsing into the spiritual and intellectual degradation of the middle ages. Men of Mr. Ridsdale's stamp are fond of telling us that the Reformation needs to be reformed. We believe it does, but in the opposite direction from that in which they would fain lead us. We believe that the spirit of the Reformation is essentially a progressive one, and that the protests of the sixteenth century were only the first tottering steps of long-imprisoned Europe towards final emancipation. But there are steps which, once taken, can never be ret

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Indian Telegraph.)

THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The destination of the British Ironclad Squadron, which has left Greece, is Besika Bay. It is expected that the British Mediterranean Squadron will be strongly reinforced.

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

According to a Russian official despatch the repairs to the bridge at Simnitza, which was broken by a storm, have been completed and the Russian troops are crossing continuously into Bulgaria.

The Turks are retreating from Rustchuk.

Russian cavalry have already reached Tirnova.

Redif Pacha (Turkish Minister for War) has gone to Schumla.

THE WAR IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

LONDON, JULY 4.

A Russian official despatch states, that on the 26th June the Russians attacked and routed the Turks at Ardanutsch, and that the Turks being defeated were compelled to fall back on Batz (Batoum ?)

The Russians are returning to Ardahan.

OPENING OF THE SERVIAN PARLIAMENT.

The Servian Parliament was opened yesterday. The speech from the Throne counsels moderation in order not to jeopardize the future of Servia.

THE OCCUPATION OF TIRNOVA BY THE RUSSIANS.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The Russians have occupied Tirnova, where they have organised a provisional Bulgarian government.

THE WAR IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

According to Russian official despatches, Dervish Pasha having been strongly reinforced from Batoum, the commander of the Russian troops has been obliged to concentrate his forces in a better position.

Turkish official despatches state that the Turks attacked and completely defeated the Russians on the 2nd July at Karakillisse.

The Russians have been driven with heavy loss from their entrenchments before Kars, which is almost relieved by the retreat of the Russians.

The Russian troops have arrived near Medjidie in the Dobrudscha.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 4.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Thibet, with the outward London Mails of 22nd June, left here for Bombay at 3-0 p. m. to-day. The same Company's Steamer Malwa left for Galle and Calcutta at 4-0 p. m. to-day.

LONDON, JULY 3, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady at-ady.

Fair Dholleras ..... 5¾.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Yhe Shirtings ..... 6-3.

8¾ lbs do ..... 7-3.

40- Mule Twist ..... 0-10½.

3 per cent. Consols for account 94¼

5 per cent. Rentes, French Rents, 1872 ..... 1 6¾.

Bar Silver 53½

Arrivals—Alnwick Castle, Agra and Chile.

Departure—Telfred.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JULY 4, 7-50 A.M.

Mail Steamer Travancore, from Australia, arrived.

GALLE, JULY 4, 1.45 P.M.

Mail Steamer Deccan from Calcutta arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 4.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. S. W. ther. max. 83, W. B. 78, min. 75, bar. 29-89. Fall of rain 85 cent.

CALICUT, 5 P.M.—Weather moderate, wind W. S. W. 6, ther. 83, bar. 30. Fall of rain 5 cents.

MANGALORE, 3-50 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. E., N.W. Fall of rain 10 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W., ther. 96, bar. 29.82.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind W. light, ther. 89. Fall of rain 3 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 9d.	,,
Credits, ,, ,, ...	1s. 9d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s 9d. to 1-16d.	,,

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 15TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. S N. Company's s.s. Hindostan, Commander N. Roskell, arrived in harbour this morning at 2 a. m. with the English mails of the 15th ult. The following is the list of passengers :—

From Southampton—Mrs and Miss Holmes, Mr and Mrs Dean and two infants, Mrs A Hunt and two children, Mrs Norcross, Mr. Newton, Mrs Lawrie and child, Mr and Mrs Pearson and infant, Mr Bell Carter, Major Grant, Mr Beaumont, Lieut Christie, Mr and Mrs Creswell, and Mr Bigley.

YESTERDAY the Bank of Bombay reduced its rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

WE hear that Sir William Merewether is not likely to leave India until October.

COLONEL D. G. ROBINSON, R. E., Director-General of Telegraphs, has been ordered home on medical certificate immediately.

WE hear that the Maharajah Scindhia has already expended Rs. 30,000 at Poona alone in charitable relief.

WE regret to record the death, on Saturday last, at Bangalore, of Lieutenant Munro, H. M. 48th Regiment now at Cannanore. The deceased officer had gone to Bangalore to join the School of Army Signalling, but an acute attack of consumption laid him up for more than two months. The deceased's remains were interred with full military honours on Saturday evening, when most of the officers in garrison, off duty, attended the funeral. The late Mr. Munro was, we believe, a grand nephew of the late Sir Thomas Munro, Governor of Madras.

THE *Madras Times* :—Military men will be glad to know that General Blake is in consultation with Field-Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge regarding the reorganisation of the Madras army. We trust that the very valuable suggestions which have been made in our columns by Timothy Pipeclay will receive consideration, as we are convinced that in them is to be found a way out of present difficulties. We hear that there is just a chance of General Blake coming to Madras as Commander-in-Chief should Sir Neville Chamberlain resign, which we trust His Excellency is not going to do. Instead, we hope to see his name connected with the great work of putting the Madras army on a reformed and better footing.

THE *Englishman* says, that an officer who has lately arrived in this country from Egypt, and who, when there, had an opportunity of seeing the troops forming the Egyptian contingent lately sent to Turkey, was told by one of the officers of the contingent that he did not think his men would prove of much use in the field, having had an opportunity of judging of their capacities in this respect in Abyssinia. Another item of news from Egypt is that a duel was lately fought at Cairo between an Austrian and a Prussian officer, in which the latter was shot dead, but no notice of the matter was taken by the Egyptian authorities, and the Austrian still lives undisturbed at Cairo. Notwithstanding that the Railway has been put under European superintendence, it is said to be in almost a dangerous condition for traffic, the permanent way, engines, carriages and trucks being almost tumbling to pieces.

THERE has, at last, been abundant rain at Mandalay. The King, says the Mandalay correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette*, was extremely desirous of seeing a fall of rain. "Each day he consulted regularly his Brahmin astrologers, and each day they promised him a shower on the succeeding day. After having borne with three or four false predictions His Majesty got enraged, and caused six of these false prophets to be kept in a tank or small lake inside of the palace, orders being given to leave them there until the rain came. They remained there three days; they had their hands free and their heads just out of the water. Their confreres in astronomy were allowed to take them food. The old King has a grim sense of humour even in his worst mood. He no doubt thought that as these astrologers who are supported by him had nothing else do than to learn their business thoroughly it was very ungrateful of them not to be able to satisfy him properly on such a small matter as the advent of rain."

Two million and five hundred thousand sermons are on an average calculation annually preached in England. What effect this enormous mass of religious literature poured into the ears of the English population produces must be gathered, says the *Christian World*, from the present condition of the masses in great English cities.

A SAD domestic tragedy has just happened at home. Not more than six weeks ago Mr. Mulholland, son of the member for Downpatrick, a clever and handsome young man of four-and-twenty, married the eldest daughter of Sir John Easthope, a charming girl just out of her teens. The newly-wedded couple started on their honeymoon trip for Italy. Whilst there—doubtless from drinking some bad water—Mr. Mulholland caught typhoid fever, and died in an hotel in Paris, leaving his wife a widow ere she had been two months married.

THE Committee formed about two years ago for the purpose of rearing a "national memorial to Byron" have chosen the design sent in by Mr. Richard Belt. This design represents Byron sitting on the edge of a cliff looking dreamily forth upon nature, and musing as he looks. Last year the Committee of the Byron Memorial rejected every design which was sent in, so that Mr. Belt may fairly be congratulated upon his success this year. "Mr. Belt" was a pupil of the late Mr. Foley, and his real name is very different from the one he has, for the purposes of this competition, chosen to assume. When finished, his statue of Byron will be placed in the Green Park facing towards Piccadilly.

THE London correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* gives some information about certain prominent actors and singers. "I hear that Henry Irving has been offered £100 a night to appear at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, for forty consecutive nights. This offer is one of a most tempting character, and Mr. Irving will, in all probability, appear in New York towards the end of September next. Next month Mr. Buckstone begins a round of 'farewell performances' in the provinces, and next year I understand that this veteran actor will finally retire from the stage. *Apropos* of actors, I am sorry to hear that Mr. Horace Wigan is at present in somewhat reduced circumstances. His friends have therefore resolved to give him a benefit performance. This performance will take place in Drury Lane Theatre, which has been offered for the purpose—of course gratuitously—by Mr. Chatterton, the lessee. Mdlle. Titiens has found it necessary to undergo a very severe surgical operation at the hands of Mr. Spencer Wells. It affords me no ordinary pleasure to say that Mdlle. Titiens has this week been pronounced out of danger, and that there is every chance of her being able next season once again to appear upon the operatic stage."

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LD.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at its registered office on Thursday, the 28th ulto. Mr. Cursondas Vaishbdas having taken the chair, the secretary, Mr. Madhowrao Morojee, read the notice calling the meeting. The following resolutions which were passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on 11th ulto. were then confirmed :—

1st. That the capital of the company be increased to Rs. 13,00,000 by the issue of 200 new shares of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000 each. 2nd. That the directors be and are empowered to sell or allot the 300 shares of the new issue in such manner and at such rates as to them may seem meet.

After the above resolutions were passed, Mr. Bhicajee Nowrojee Pallonjee explained that it was stated in the public papers reporting proceedings of a previous meeting that Mr. Madhowrao had withheld assistance in showing the memorandum of articles to him of the proposed new company, but he wished to declare to the meeting that Mr. Madhowrao, on the contrary, had rendered all assistance he required and for which he was thankful to Mr. Madhowrao.

The meeting then separated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE following petitions came before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball yesterday :—

RE-PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE SUNTOOK.

Mr. Lang applied for a rule *nisi* and for leave to amend the insolvent's schedule, an alteration in which was necessary in consequence of a decision of Sir Charles Sargent as to certain property that was entered in the schedule in the name of a debtor, and valued as Rs. 42,000. That was in respect of moneys paid by the insolvent to the person named as a debtor for the purchase of some property, which had been attached by the creditors; but Sir Charles Sargent had decided, on a summons in chambers, that the debtor not mentioned must be considered the real debtor for the insolvent, and in accordance with that decision, it was necessary to amend the schedule and enter the property as in the hands of the insolvent.

The application was granted.

RE NANA GOVIND.

Mr. Dorunder moved for an interim order and for leave to amend the schedule, which had been hastily prepared and was not complete.

The Judge—Your client seems to have been here before, Mr. Dorunder.

Mr. Dorunder—Yes, my Lord, he was here in 1862.

The Judge—He was here also in 1854.

Mr. Dorunder said most of the debts were old ones.

The Judge—Either you or the party dealt in respect of which he has already received his discharge ?

Mr. Dorunder—Yes, my Lord, he gave fresh receipts to re-establish his credit.

The application was granted.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day discharges were granted to the following insolvents :—Abba Jairam, Callianchund Futtechund, Abdool Gurrim Sulleman, Khashaba Canoba Bhandarae, Francis Xavier Couto, Goolam Ali Feaal Ali, Shapurjee Dhunjeebhoy Mistree, Tricumdas Sambhudas, Anandrao Garroba Tanak, Khemjee Chapsey, Nanchund Surajram, Bhimabaee, widow, William Ribeiro.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SIXTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4TH.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice ATKINSON.)

THE MURDER ON THE BREACH CANDY VELLARD.

THE trial of Runchordas Waljee and Petamber Jeena, on a charge of having committed the murder of one Pragjee Dhunjee on the evening of the 16th May last, on the Breach Candy Vellard, was proceeded with before his Lordship and the same Special Jury. The Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Gill, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, defended the first prisoner; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Janardhun and Gandibhoy, defended the second.

Mr. James Crummy, acting superintendent of police, was the first witness called this day. He stated that, on the evening of the 16th May last, when the prisoners were brought to him, he saw the *dhotur* of the first prisoner was stained with blood in the front. There were stains of blood on his *bundee* (jacket) and spots of blood appeared on the right side of the pocket, while both the sleeve edges of the *bundee* near the wrists were spotted with blood. His dark broad cloth coat was stained with blood in the front. Witness also found the first prisoner's feet spotted with blood —more spots of blood could be right foot than on the left. There were two two-anna pieces and a pie in his pocket. The jemadar produced to witness a bundle containing currency notes and rupees. The total sum was Rs. 3,591-8-11. The *dhotur* round the bundle was spotted with blood. Witness proceeded to say :— he came covering I went to the Vellard. A shoe was discovered there in consequence of a statement made by the second prisoner at my bungalow before I went to the Vellard. He said "when I was running away from the Worlee causeway, I jumped over the causeway wall; I lost one of my shoes there, and the other shoe further on." At my bungalow, the first prisoner said, "I will show you the shop where Petamber bought the knife." The two prisoners, the two rockis-wallas, and the two sepoys accompanied me to the Vellard, where I found a police sepoy. He pointed out a knife to me, which was lying on the causeway wall. It was open. Both the blade and the handle were stained with blood. The second prisoner pointed out to me the place where he said he had jumped over the wall. Mr. Mills, and several native policemen got over the wall to look for the shoes. That night I saw a shoe in the hands of Mr. Mills. I know Dajee Ramchunder, who was present at the time. This (produced) is the shoe I saw. I made over the clothes, shoes, &c., sealed up, to Mr. Kaikhosroo, assistant to the Chemical Analyser to Government. On the morning of the 25th May, I got them back from Dr. Lyon himself. The body of the deceased remained during the night where it was, guarded by the police. The next morning I carefully examined the body. The deceased's clothes (produced) were covered with blood. There was a great deal of blood lying on the seat. In the pocket of deceased's coat I found a small book (produced) I also found a purse containing Rs. 4-6-7 and two hoondees, one for Rs. 900 and another for Rs. 1,200. I also found a bundle of keys tied round his waist; also a copper armlet covered with gold round his right arm; and a gold finger ring on the little finger of his right hand with the initials P.D., *i. e.* Pragjee Dhunjee. The next morning I went with both prisoners to the shop of a cutler in the market. It was pointed out to me by the first prisoner. Near the body of the deceased I found this turban and this pair of shoes. I found lying on the seat *pan soparee, beeresa*, matches, and cardamoms. I kept possession of the articles. This is a correct model of it. The number was 119. There was some difficulty in jumping down the wall at the place indicated by the second prisoner: it was somelight feet high. Between the parapet wall of the Vellard and the flats there is a beaten foot path. I looked for the shoes along that track. I looked that night for the second shoe in the direction of some trees, because the second prisoner said that in running he took that direction.

Dr. Kahnoorao Rustomjee Vicajee, an assistant to Dr. Lyon, Chemical Analyser to Government, said he received a sealed bundle on the 22nd May last from Superintendent Crummy, which he handed to Dr. Lyon on the 23rd.

Dr. I. B. Lyon, Chemical Analyser to Government, said he opened on the 23rd May the bundle which he received from the last witness. It contained a clasp knife, a broad cloth coat, a white cotton jacket, a linen piece of white cloth, a white cotton coat, and a dirty white piece of cotton cloth without a border. There were stains of blood on all these articles. He found also traces of blood on all these articles, the blood of some mammalian animal. On the 25th May witness returned to Mr. Crummy all the articles sealed up in a bundle.

Cross-examination.—One blood stain coming in contact with another, while fresh, would smudge.

Ismail Nathoo, a cutler keeping a shop in the market, said that about 11 o'clock on the forenoon of the 16th May last, the two prisoners came to his shop. The first prisoner, pointing to a knife, said "I give me that knife." The second prisoner said the same with regard to another knife of about the same size as the first. The first prisoner asked witness the price of the knife which he showed him. Witness said it was Re. 1-2-0. The second prisoner said it was too dear, and offered fourteen annas, and then fifteen annas. Witness asked a rupee. The second prisoner paid him a rupee and took the knife. This is the knife (produced). The next day Mr. Crummy and the two prisoners came to witness's shop; and in answer to Mr. Crummy witness said prisoners had bought of him a knife like the one witness had showed him. The same day at noon, witness identified at the Masagon Police Office the knife he had sold to the prisoners.

Shaik Hoosein Shaik Dawood, a police sepoy, said he accompanied the jemadar to the Breach Candy Vellard on the night of the 16th May last and remained in charge of the dead body, which was untouched by anybody until it was viewed by Mr. Crummy and others. Witness was not examined before the Coroner or the magistrate.

Dyal Dhunjee, a mehta in the employ of Gooculdas Cooverjee, said the deceased was his brother and lived with him at Withulwady. He was 19 years and 8 months old. Witness was present when he made a will of his death. He passed by witness's shop, and on his asking him whither he was going, deceased said he was going to collect outstandings. Witness did not see his brother alive again. He heard at 11 p. m. the same night that he had been killed. Witness went to the Mahaluxmee causeway that night and identified the body. Deceased was betrothed, but not married. Witness knew both the prisoners by sight; but did not know if his brother was acquainted with either of them. The first prisoner lived in Withulwady in a house opposite to that in which witness and his brother lived. The second prisoner was employed at the shop of Hemraj Canjee, a piece goods dealer, having his shop behind witness's street.

Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, went to the Vellard on the morning of the 17th May last and viewed a dead body there. It was a sitting posture, but had fallen forward on to the seat. There was a quantity of blood on the seat and on the back of the seat. Witness made a more detailed examination of the body at the *morgue* the same day. There were five wounds; one behind the left ear which completely divided the blood vessel and the wind pipe; another behind the right ear; the third, immediately below the second, communicated with the first wound; the fourth wound was on the top of the right shoulder; and the fifth was behind the right shoulder joint. All the internal organs of the body were in a healthy condition. Hemorrhage, the result of the wounds described, was the cause of death. The first wound would cause death very rapidly. The head was almost severed from the body by that wound. The first wound could not certainly have been self-inflicted by the deceased.

Jumnadas Ramjee, a partner in the firm of Mummoobdas Ramjee and Co., said the deceased was a mehta and a collector of outstandings in the employ of the firm. It was his habit to bring to the firm's place at night the outstandings collected during the day. He brought them in about 10 or 11 p. m. generally. On the 16th May last, the firm's outstandings amounted to about Rs. 4,000. (Looks at the book found in the deceased's coat pocket.) The collections made by the deceased on that date amounted to Rs. 3,671-8-11 as appeared from the book.

Mowjee Ramjee, a mehta in the employ of Ravaghur Cooverghur, said he paid to the deceased, on account of his master, on the 16 h May last, a sum of Rs. 2,500, which contained among others two currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each.

A sweetmeat and a *pan soparee* seller were next called. The first prisoner, they said purchased sweetmeats and *pan soparee* at their respective shops about 5 p. m. on the day before they went to the Mazagon Police Office.

Ismail Nathoo recalled.—The first prisoner came to purchase the knife at my shop about 11 or 11-30 a. m. on the 16th May. I did not say before the magistrate that they came at 7 a. m. I said the superintendent of police came the next day at 7 a. m.

Mr. Inverarity asked the Court to allow him to put to the reckis driver the question which he had shown to his Lordship on his brief (namely, a statement made by the first prisoner to the effect that he had killed the deceased) or to reserve the point for the full Court.

His Lordship said he would decide the point in the morning (to-day.)

Mr. Gill said before his Lordship gave his decision, he should like to be heard. He objected most strongly to the question being allowed.

The Advocate General—That is the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Gill and Mr. Inverarity said they intended to call witnesses as to character after their address to the jury.

The Advocate General then summed up the case on behalf of the prosecution. As to the small discrepancies between the statements made by the witnesses before the Coroner, the Magistrate and this Court, the learned counsel said they were very natural—considering that the answers were taken down by different persons through different interpreters, and according to the importance which the Coroner, the Magistrate or the counsel attached to particular statements. For these reasons, said the learned counsel, small discrepancies were to be expected; and it would not be reasonable to ask either the jury or the Court to discredit the evidence of any particular witness on account of any little discrepancies it contained. The learned counsel mentioned some such discrepancies, and tried to reconcile them with the main facts of the case for the prosecution. In the purchase of the knife by both the prisoners, the learned counsel said they had the immediate connection between the prisoners and the murder. The hiring of the reckis, the two meetings of the prisoners in Barbhai Mohla, the pulling down of the screen for the purpose of concealment, were circumstances which showed that the prisoners were acting in concert. Of course they separated temporarily at the Mahaluxmee cho key. But there was an interval of half an hour during which they could meet. Then, with regard to the first prisoner, it was stated that he was present when the murder was committed, but that he did not commit it. But the purchase of the knife, and the hiring of the reckis showed the concert which existed between the prisoners. The evidence as to the stains of blood on the clothes of the first prisoner—the blood on his dhotur, his coat, his bundee—must show that he was a principal in the murder; and that the attempt made by him to pass the blame on to another was a futile attempt to save himself. Then as to the second prisoner—could he prove that he honestly came by the sum of money found on his person? The prosecution had shown that it was the sum of money collected by the deceased,—how, then, did it come into the possession of the second prisoner? Then, how could he account for the stains of blood on his clothes and on the *dhotur* forming the covering of the bundle containing the money? The evidence showed that he dropped his shoes on the Flats in the exact direction he took towards Bombay. The stains of blood, the fact of his shoes being found and the possession of the money would incline the jury to believe that the second prisoner made but a feint when he went towards the Mahaluxmee temple, and that he really joined the first prisoner immediately afterwards on the Vellard. The learned counsel's suggestion was that the first prisoner dealt the fatal blow, but that both had to do something with the use of the knife; and that the second prisoner, ere he jumped down from the Vellard, left the knife on the top of the wall.

Mr. Gill—I should like to address the jury in the morning after considering the evidence adduced to-day.

The jury were again sent for the night to the Byculla Hotel; and the Court adjourned till this (Thursday) morning.

TO THE FRIENDS OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN WESTERN INDIA.

THE only Protestant Missionary College in Western India is the one conducted by the Free Church Missionaries, in what is officially called the Free General Assembly's Institution. With this Institution will always be associated the memory of its great founder, the late Dr. Wilson, whose name could not be perpetuated in any way more suitably than in connection with religious education. Although the missionaries have no desire to expend their strength in a competition with the Educational Department of the Government, and although they refuse to have the value of their labours tested by the number attending their schools, by the amount of fees, or by the results of Government inspection, it is still of great importance that the Missionary College should secure the sympathy and co-operation of the Christian public. Now, especially that young men belonging to the Native Christian community are coming forward as College students, it is time that there should be a common feeling, and, as far as possible, joint action in support of the College

The objection is often brought against Missionary institutions, that the missionary is secularized by devoting himself to educational work, and that the connection with Government and the University involves a compromise even of religious principle. The record of Dr. Wilson's labours should however, be a sufficient answer to all such objections, and it is well known that the Free Church Missionaries in Bombay have never considered themselves precluded from engaging in evangelistic work, or from the study of the vernacular languages. It may be allowed that the tendency of events at present is to widen the separation between the educational missionary and the purely evangelistic missionary. But this tendency will in a great measure be counteracted, if our friends at home send out such a number of men as the demands of all departments of mission work show to be indispensable; and, in this respect, the present aspect of affairs must be allowed to be in the highest degree encouraging. For many years, the staff of the Free Church Mission in Bombay was so small and so little hope was held out of reinforcement that it seemed vain to expect that the requirements of a systematic course in connection with the University would continue to be met. Now, however, a happy change has occurred. Since the beginning of 1875 no less than three new Missionaries have been sent out, all admirably qualified for this special department of work. Now that the Church at home has thus done her part in providing for the religious education of the native youth of Western India, it is reasonable to expect that the Christian public there will come forward to support the same cause with equal generosity. Some, perhaps, will be of the opinion that the best way to do this is to establish other Missionary Colleges in the Presidency. Others, again, who consider that one well-equipped college is, at least in the meantime, all that can be adequately supported by the resources which the missionary zeal of the Christian Church is prepared to furnish, will hail this proposal as affording an opportunity for Christians of different denominations to combine in one common enterprise.

In order to carry out this idea, the obvious method would be to form an Auxiliary Society in Bombay, in connection with the Free Church Committee for Foreign Missions. The great aim of such a Society would be to maintain and increase the efficiency of the College Department of the Free General Assembly's Institution. The Society would include as members all of every denomination of Protestant Christians who desire to secure a religious education for the more advanced students of this Presidency. In Subordination to this, the Society might serve several important ends. It might enforce with great authority upon the Church at home the necessity of maintaining an efficient staff of missionaries, and of making such arrangements regarding salaries and pensions as are indispensable to the permanency of the institution. It might also exert a powerful influence in this part of India, in opposition to a mechanical and materializing system of education. It might encourage all educational missionaries with the assurance that their work would be tried, not so much by the Government standards, as by the moral results, which are of paramount importance from the Christian point of view. And especially as regards the College, it might confirm the minds of bereavers in the opinion that merely to turn out graduates in such numbers as to look largely in the lists of the University is an occupation unworthy of the Christian instructor; and that while they maintain a connection with the University their chief business is to teach up to the Christian standard, and to see first the results which are of least account in the estimation of the world.

The undersigned will gladly receive any communication expressing sympathy and concurrence with the proposal now made, or conveying any suggestion of a practical nature.

Bombay, 21st May 1877. R. STOTHERT.

A CURIOUS CASE OF THEFT.

FOR some time a printed notice, offering a reward of Rs. 200, has been exhibited on almost every conspicuous wall in the city for an extensive theft of jewellery committed at the Penn, Alipore, bearing the imprimatur of Mr. J. O. Moyle. The reward has had some effect, and some one has been arrested, though none of the articles have yet been recovered. According to the statement made by Mr. Moyle, a barrister of the High Court, and the prosecutor in the case, it would appear that the supposed thief, an office peon in his employ, but who also did the work of a bearer, is the son of a peon in the Bar Library, and was engaged by Mr Moyle because he spoke English. The man has made himself so generally useful since his engagement, that Mr. Moyle (according to his own statement) confided in him more than in other servants. For instance, on the 29th of April last, when Mr. Moyle was in his dressing-room, the defendant came in, and, observing a gold watch and chain which had been placed on the bed, questioned the fact of its being gold. Mr. Moyle in reply told him to wash the articles, and decide for himself. The defendant did so, and pronounced it gold, adding that it was very beautiful, and that he had made a mistake. Then on another occasion, when the prisoner brought him some tea, he asked the value of the watch, and was told in reply that it cost Rs. 500 in England. Then, said the prisoner, its value in India would be Rs. 700. Some time after that the man spoke of his marriage, and said that being very poor, he could not contract it. He had been once engaged to a girl, but the match was broken off in consequence of a demand on his part from the father of the girl of a *gold watch and chain!* On the 11th of May last it would seem that Mr. Moyle lay in his verandah till 1 a. m., and then going into his dressing-room, took off his waistcoat, wound up the watch, went into the bed-room and hung up the waistcoat on one of the posts of the bed. We may here state that two of the windows of the bed-room were open, and that there is a verandah round the house. Besides the watch and chain, which had been placed on the bed by peon, a gold signet ring and a gold ring set with gems, were placed on a chair near the head of the bed. Next morning the articles being missed, Mr. Moyle questioned his servants, all of whom denied all knowledge. When the prisoner came in, he also was questioned, but denied all knowledge of the theft, and asked Mr. Moyle's permission to be allowed to consult a man at Howrah. Subsequently he was sent to the police with a letter, the contents of which, of course, no one would receive it. The bearer was then sent round, and the police came afterwards. The matter having been placed in their hands, and enquiries having been instituted, the case was eventually brought before the Court.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE ROBERTSON SMITH CASE.

(The Scotsman, June 2.)

THE decision of the General Assembly of the Free Church on Tuesday, suspending Professor Robertson Smith from his Professorial functions until his case has been finally disposed of, is in every way a grave and significant step. In some respect it does not make itself very intelligible to the ordinary observer. While it prevents Professor Smith from teaching the Hebrew Grammar to students on account of his "dangerous and unsettling" views with regard to the "inspiration and authority of the Scriptures," it does not prevent him from stating his views in the Presbytery of Aberdeen and the pulpits of the Free Church generally. The consistency of this is not very easy to make out, especially as the decision implies that the Professor is dangerous and unsettling without being aware of it, all the mischief he has done being admittedly "contrary to his avowed convictions," the sincerity of which is in no way questioned. The Free Church theory of the Professor is that he is a sort of theological mad dog, whom it is desirable to muzzle until the dog-doctors make up their minds as to what is really the matter with him. The strange thing, however, is that it is not proposed to muzzle him everywhere, and at all times, but only to stop him up where he would be least likely to bite and where it would do least harm, and to give him a loose mouth where he would be almost certain to bite, and where it would be most likely to be fatal. Surely a person who has a sort of constitutional tendency to unsettle people's minds about the authority of the Bible is more likely to do so when deliberately stating how much he authorises people who need to be told what direction it gives them than when teaching young men to read a foreign language, even though that language be the one in which part of the Bible is originally written. Then even were it not so which are the more likely to be led astray by a false teacher, ordinary young men of pious life, or professional students of theology? Surely if it is safe to let loose Professor Smith among average congregations who have little of the reading necessary to correct for themselves his personal and misleading statements, and who for the day at least, are entirely at his mercy, it ought not to be so very perilous to let his voice be heard among a class of persons supposed to be of picked ability and special knowledge, and who besides, have every day the advantage of hearing upon hour of instruction from other teachers of the most immaculate orthodoxy.

The decision is the more remarkable when regard is had to the fact that it is almost avowedly in the face of the church's own law on the subject. It was repeatedly declared during the debate, and was not seriously questioned, that the law is that suspension from functions should take place only after a relevant libel has been served on the accused. The libel attempt was made to show that the decision come to was in agreement with the law. One legal member of Assembly appealed to the Court of Session practice of granting interdicts in certain cases at its discretion. But the Church appears to have laid down rules expressly for the purpose of limiting this discretion, and the whole argument on this head went to show that the moment an office-bearer is accused of anything by anybody, he ought to be suspended from his functions until it can be proved that he should be reponed, whereas it seems to have been framed to make this contingent condemnation impossible until a *prima facie* probability of something being wrong is furnished by the resolution of a regular court to prosecute. The plea that the present is not a criminal case, and therefore ought not to be dealt with in an ordinary manner, is a very sound one, only it tells entirely against the persons who use it. Extraordinary cases ought to be tried with an extraordinary regard for the forms of justice, and not as in the present instance with an extraordinary violation of one of them. In the light of such considerations, having regard to the circumstances that the Church has suspended Professor Smith in the safer character of a Professor, while it has left him unmolested in the more dangerous character of a preacher, and has gone out of its way and broken one of its own laws to do this very peculiar thing, it is scarcely possible to avoid drawing the conclusion that what it really means is to give a good fright to Professor, and people like them who may be disposed to trouble their neighbours with new ideas; in short, to put down what Dr. Begg playfully calls the "higher criticism or lower scepticism" by vigorously shaking the stick at it. This is rendered all the more probable by the fact that, with one remarkable exception, the Professors who took part in the proceedings were sympathisers of Professor Smith's. The remarkable exception was Principal Rainy. To any one reading his speech, it will appear quite a conundrum to understand why he, in particular, should have been so particularly anxious to have his brother Professor suspended for "dangerous and unsettling" tendencies. Not only is there no vestige of actual proof adduced for believing in the suspended Professor's perilous proclivities, but there is not a little in the Principal's new Confession of his own Faith, which on the rule hitherto followed by him will probably make some of the more panic-stricken or antiquated people think that he would be none the worse of a little suspension himself. It is only a few months ago that Dr Thomas Smith was groaning over his own dangerous and unsettling utterance as to Deuteronomy and Moses, and probably had Dr. Begg followed instead of preceded him, his views on the necessity of more open questions in general, and on Paul and Isaiah in particular, might not have been extolled as specially settling and safe.

Does the Principal's present position, by the way, throw any light upon the originally ambiguous character of the College Committee's report? Substantially an acquittal of Professor Smith, and almost universally construed as such, was its qualified rebuke for "dangerous and unsettling tendencies" intentionally reserved as a position from which to watch how the cat jumped—a back-door through which to escape if the pressure in front should become serious? Should any it have been that way? Dr. Rainy's speech, in the appendix, it has been elevated into the text of the report. The Principal's progress from the report to the suspension vote has undoubtedly been marked by much agility. He got himself into misery on Saturday by escaping to the majority to sacrifice the veracity or the knowledge of the Founder of Christianity, but he very soon put himself right by standing up like a man for the reality of Beelzebub, and on Tuesday he was in a most comforting majority. If Professor Smith has any longer doubts as to the existence of fallen spirits, he must be hard to please in the way of proof. But although one Professor may no longer need anything in the way of a fright, that is no reason why the rest should escape. And without a doubt the decision of the Assembly will be fitted to give this fright, if the Professors are likely to be frightened at all. For what is it but virtually an instruction to the Presbytery of Aberdeen to depose Professor Smith, if not from the ministry, then from the Professorate, and if not for heresy, then for having dangerous and unsettling tendencies? The decision indeed professes to order the suspension, not because the Assembly has itself come to the conclusion that Professor Smith is dangerous and unsettling, but because the College Committee, who have examined his writings, have done so. But in view of the fact, proved by the numerous elaborate speeches of Tuesday on the merits, that the Assembly has already examined those writings as well as the committee, and in all events, as much as it is ever likely to do, this distinction is merely an affection. The whole country now knows, and the Free Presbytery of Aberdeen ought to know, that if it does not find Professor Smith guilty at least of dangerous unsettling tendencies, then the Assembly will. Then, if it does, with a due sense of obedience, find him guilty of those crimes, it further knows that if it does not forbid his return to his chair, the Assembly will give the requisite veto. This will teach Professors to be cautious if they have any respect for their own skins. They will understand that, even although they may not have compromised any legal doctrine of the Church, they must not say anything which can be construed by the representatives of popular views into similarity or sympathy with views extensively prevalent out of Scotland. That this terrorism will help, for a time at least, to keep things as they are, is probably a shrewd enough inference from the general weakness of human nature. How far it will elevate the standard of Theological Professors, or promote the investigation for truth, or the spread of veracity and manliness among ecclesiastics, is a totally different question.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

(Spectator, June 2.)

TO-DAY is officially the Queen's birthday, and forty-three separate Governments—counting only one for the Canadian Dominion, but four for India—ruling peoples distinct from one another, either in race language, or political organisation, and distributed through all the five continents of the world, by the same formal festivities acknowledge their subordination and profess their loyalty to the middle-aged lady who retreats from their homage to a Highland forest at the furthest extremity of her home dominion. There is no port on earth where to-day a vessel will not be dressed in honour of the Queen. There is something in such a position, quite separate as it is in the world, and almost unique in history—for neither Cæsar nor Cæsar has ever been so perceptible throughout the whole earth—which strangely excites the imagination; but we are not about to descant upon it to-day, still less to indulge that self-glorification which, if he ever thought about it, as fortunately he does not, would be the Englishman's temptation. We only desire to notice how long the position has continued, and to note, as accurately as we may, some results of its continuance. Nine days ago, on 24th May, Queen Victoria had reigned forty years, the full space of the usual active life of a long-lived human being, ten years more than the average duration of a generation of men; and that long reign must, for good or evil, have produced great effects. To begin with, it must have greatly contributed to mould the thoughts of all political Englishmen. None but the elderly remember clearly when any one but Queen Victoria was reigning over the British Empire, and to have advised any other Sovereign, a Statesman must now be in the extremity of ordinary age. All the men who now rule us have passed from youth to maturity, from maturity to old age, under the same Sovereign, till she has become in their minds part of the natural order of things, something which like Parliament, preceded and will succeed them,—a force which exists as a law of nature exists, as an antecedent condition. No statesman now in power has any experience of any other Sovereign as a person to be obeyed, or advised, or "managed," or controlled,—has any clear idea what he would do with a person of a different temperament, or how he would behave if called on to deal with a sovereign of a different sex. The occupant of the Throne is in England a much more important person to the chiefs of the two Parties which guide the country than the country generally suspects, is a person at all events to be assiduously studied, and the long continuance of the same face in the political calculation must, on any reasonable theory of our history, have had an effect which it is hard to measure, moulding more or less all ruling men, affecting more or less all social developments, deflecting more or less all directions of national progress. The Queen does not govern, but she is, and all those who govern have to reckon with her; and in the necessity for that reckoning, is an influence which, in the long years that have passed since 1837, has been, as future historians will perceive, almost incalculable. It will be for them to estimate fully both its kind and its degree, for of all secret histories, that of which least is known is the history of England under Queen Victoria—indeed the public history is half forgotten, for there is no first-class book upon the subject—but of one broad generalisation which they will make, we may, we think, be certain. The long reign and the steady though probably in part unconscious influence of Queen Victoria have helped materially to smooth English progress towards a Democratic organ

personal and direct rebuke; delighting in simplicity rather than pomp, and country seclusion rather than the life of capitals, the Queen has helped materially to maintain an English ideal which in its merits and its defects is in this country essentially democratic, a standard which the people can reach, which they like, which they can follow without rising to great individual heights either of thought or originality. It is a bourgeois standard, devoid at once of that disposition to lawlessness which is the note of the aristocratic idea of morals, and of that spirit of persistent self-renunciation which all priesthoods worthy of the name have taught as the ultimate aim of the aspirant after holiness. It helps, seen in so high a place, to confirm the profound belief of the English people that their notion of "the right thing" is the only accurate one; that there is no ideal above theirs, that they are on this matter, as on most others, without the necessity of superiors. Nothing helps on democracy like that conviction, and that conviction the Queen's career, as far as visible to her people, daily tends to deepen.

It is a strange fact, yet it is a true one, that a reign popular beyond all precedent—so popular that if, as is very possible, the next generation in its maturest manhood may still be living under it, no one will be weary—has still not only allowed, but has fostered in every direction, the slow but steady growth of democratic tendency.

MARINERS' COMPASS AND DEEP SEA SOUNDING MACHINE.

A LECTURE was delivered on Wednesday, the 16th May, at the offices of the Shipmasters' Society, Jeffry's-square, St. Mary Axe, by Sir William Thompson, on his improved Mariners' compass and deep sea sounding machine. Donald Currie, Esq., was in the chair, who having introduced the lecturer,

Sir William Thompson thanked the Chairman for the kind manner in which he had referred to his efforts, and said he should begin with the compass card, which differed from that in ordinary use. It differed from the compass card as they had had it from the times of Gilbert in the arrangement of the needles and in the mechanical principles upon which the requisite thinness was given to the card. The first object which he had in view in making any change was to meet the case of iron ships and their special needs. The full correction of the compass in iron ships was performed, according to the Astronomer Royal's principles, by magnets and masses of iron. Part of the correction performed by magnets could be satisfactorily enough performed with the ordinary compass card, but that part which depended on the mass of iron placed on each side of the binnacle could not be satisfactorily performed with any of the cards hitherto in use. He made this statement quite unqualifiedly, and must support it by evidence. In the first place, the most common form of cards had two needles, and many had four. The four-needle card, especially with the arrangement of Archibald Smith's rule, had one great advantage over the two needle card, for it gave an arrangement in which the magnetic action was more uniform when the compass was turned round in reference to the binnacle. That rule was an arrangement by which the poles of needle ought to have a distance of 30 deg. on each side, and again 45 deg. on each side from the middle line of the compass. Archibald Smith and Capt. Evans found on board the Great Eastern that, though the error for which the masses of soft iron in the binnacle boxes were applied was corrected with fair accuracy, an error was to reduced by the corrector into every one of the large compasses on board. The object of the masses of soft iron was to correct the error in the intermediate points, which was traced back by experiment to a fact depending on the length of the needles. Too long needles with poles coming out to very near the side of the bowl were influenced by a mass of chain coming within two or three inches of the end of the needles. The consequence was that, although when the compass stood at N.E., or S.E., or S.W., or N.W., it was found correct partly by virtue of the immediate proximity of the ends of the needles in the compass to the chain-boxes, and when the ship turned away two points from that direction the needles were released and not away too far. It was shown that the uniformity of action obtained by the Admiralty card with four needles did away with the error to such a degree that it was not of any practical moment. It was so far satisfactory that by a four-needle compass with the short needle properly arranged, the quadrantal error could be almost quite corrected without any change from the old system; but this was overlooked, that, although the correction might be made for the British Channel, it would be much overdone in the position, say of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and much underdone towards the Equator. It appeared that the great merit of the correction of the quadrantal error was that, when once done, it was done for that ship for ever, wherever she might go. He might say that if the quadrantal error was to be correctly corrected, not only for one place but for all places, we must have much smaller needles than any previously in use. The attempts to get over the unsteadiness of the compass by liquid were shown to be not wholly satisfactory, being not free from a considerable range when the ship rolled heavily. Without coming to smaller needles, he must arrange to have a long vibrational period. This he obtained by throwing the mass of weight of the card as far out from the centre as possible. The greater the diameter of the circle the more easily he could secure the vibrational period necessary for steadiness. A light aluminium metal frame (which was chosen as being the lightest metal) was supported by 32 silk threads from a light boss also of aluminium. These 32 silk threads helped to support and keep the frame in position, and support the card itself, which was a narrow rim on which the points were marked, all the rest being cut away for lightness. The whole weight of this card was 174 grains, which was not quite a 20th part of the weight of the ordinary 10-inch card. There were eight needles. He did not at all insist upon eight needles, but he found he could get the requisite amount of steel into the frame of eight thin needles more easily than in any other way. The thinner the needle was the more the magnetism was in proportion to its weight. He should refer to the mode of support. He had a large aluminium cup (there was no other metal here but aluminium and steel), weighing about two grains, mounted with sapphire, instead of being screwed in, it was so fixed that the point may be removed in a moment by merely slipping it in our out. There were stadium and sapphire points. The advantage of this was freedom from sluggishness, and the durability of the point. He believed that the ordinary card would require looping up, and it would be found that a considerable degree of sluggishness had supervened if the point had not been reground in the course of six months' use. This needle did away with all difficulty in correcting the quadrantal error. He preferred globes to chain, because it was scarcely possible to get the correct quantity of chain, and because the chain was not so trustworthy as a solid mass in the shape of a globe. The amount of quadrantal error was always perceived to adjust, and it contain pair of globes were too weak a larger pair might be put in. He adopted the Astronomer Royal's principle as to correction by magnet, but he had carried out what has not been altogether carried out except in Gray's binnacle, Liverpool, and that was a system of adjustable correctors. The Astronomer Royal pointed out that magnetic correctors must be adjustable, and that although they corrected the error at the time the adjustment was made, yet then they get to southern latitudes they might in some cases augment the error instead of decreasing it. Even when a ship was not going to southern latitudes, there was a great deal of change in the ship's mechanism, and some slight change in the position of the compass was necessary. It was not a good arrangement that the magnets should be nailed to the deck, and then should be taken up and shifted roughly to some other position, without any means of continuous adjustment. There was not the same security of magnets to the deck in the ordinary mode that there was in magnets placed as the Astronomer Royal wished to have them placed, in positions where they could be continually adjusted. It seemed to him that there should be an adjustable system of magnets, under lock and key, and open also to inspection, so that the Officer on the watch could look in and see whether or not they were right, in case of there being any possibility of either careless alteration of the magnets or foul play, and he had arranged these correctors to be kept under lock and key, capable of being seen by looking through holes provided for them. He desired that a Captain should have a record of the magnets, and it was unsatisfactory that the Commander should have that which he depended on so much taken out of his hands by the compass adjuster, who might be a very skilful man, but who could not be expected to have the same knowledge which the Captain had of the ship, or the principles affecting the compass. The semi-circular error was corrected by applying two adjustable magnetic correctors, one for neutralising the thwart ship components, the other for the fore and aft compartment of the ship's magnetic force. The heeling error chiefly experienced in iron sailing ships was corrected by an adjustable magnet below the compass, in a line through its centre perpendicular the deck. The azimuth mirror was an instrument for taking bearings, whether of sun, or stars, or of lighthouses, beacons, or landmarks, placed in the glass of the binnacle perfectly steady, and went round with very little force. Sir William then referred to the desirability of having accurate and trustworthy compass marks, and Shipbuilders on the Thames, and Shipowners and Compass Adjusters, and all concerned with the fitting out of ships, should, he thought, interest themselves in this matter. He next referred to the sounding machine, which was designed for the purpose of ascertaining accurately and quickly the depth of water under a ship without stopping or even reducing the speed. He then proceeded at some length to describe the character and working of the apparatus, and said the machine appeared to him to supply a very serious want.

Captain Joseph Sharpe said he should like to ask, with reference to the trouble about the compass in southern latitudes, whether the magnet would be capable of being moved in such latitudes so as to correct the error?

Sir W. Thomson said he had provided for that, so that without taking out a screw at all the compass could be adjusted.

Captain Wilkinson asked why it was that a compass at sea constantly altered its error, which they could not discover, perhaps, until it was too late. He should be glad of a hint by means of which they could discover these errors, and know why they occurred. On the coast of China he found one compass did not agree with the other. He could not tell what compass was out, the sun having set. He watched them carefully, and as he went off the land the two compasses agreed again. Going up and down the Red Sea they would find a compass would take a sudden error one day, and would be all right the next.

Sir William Thomson: From what they knew of the properties of iron they need not be surprised that there should be some variations, but at the same time he thought the variations which took place in a ship's magnetism were very gradual except in a new ship. He was afraid he was quite unable to explain any such great variation taking place suddenly, as Captain Wilkinson had spoken of. A ship, after having gone along in smooth water on a certain course for a considerable time, might suddenly come into rougher water, and get knocked about a good deal, or, again, a ship which had been a long time on one course, and had then changed to another, might show variations in the compass which could not be expected, but he thought experience showed that these variations were very rare. All they could say was that when accurately observed they must endeavour to explain them by some local action in each particular case. If he took a poker and held it east or west, near a needle, and gave it a few blows, it would make the compass needle vary one or two points. If he turned the poker he found that this end, which became a true north pole by being struck, having been held in the direction of a needle, remained a true north pole when he inverted it if he dealt very tenderly with the poker. By striking the poker it sends the needle away. A single blow of the foot on a stanchion might alter its direction, but they do not get the stanchions upside down. If a stanchion too near the compass was dealt with with the utmost tenderness until it came to the Southern Hemisphere, and it was turned upside down by the ship going to the Antipodes, then the shock would produce the effect.

Captain Roseer: It was a mechanical derangement of the compass, and nothing more. Perhaps they might have been running for some time in a particular direction, and the compass had got into that particular direction when they put the ship's head into another course. The agate being slightly worn and rough, the compass assumed a deviation that the ship did not give it, but which was caused by the derangement of the compass itself.

Captain Kerr said he had often found the compasses vary in the Northern Hemisphere, especially in the Melbourne trade, not once, but often, and that the same compass would be quite right again in other places on getting near the Australian Continent. The only remedy he had found was a compass on a wooden mizenmast. There could be no mechanical imperfection because the worst ship he ever had in that respect was a new one, and where everything was new and all the mechanism perfect.

Captain Roseer: If the ship has been head to north, and adjusted in the Southern Hemisphere, the probability was they ought to take every magnet away when they got to the Southern Hemisphere, and probably reverse the magnet. If they had the adjustable binnacle first introduced by Mr. Gray under the auspices of the Astronomer Royal, and that which Sir William Thomson has got there, then as they went down towards the Southern Hemisphere they could have lowered their magnets, and when they got into the Southern Hemisphere you could have reversed the bowls.

Captain Barrett said he thought that the compass which Sir William Thomson had produced would remedy all errors. The most compass had been the only remedy they had had at present.

Captain Leighton (Palm) said he was privileged to take the first of the sounding machines out, and it might interest his brother Shipmasters to know that the instrument was sent down to him on the morning of sailing. It was taken to pieces and put on the ship's deck. He had nothing but written instructions from Sir William Thomson's agent and felt rather dubious about it at starting, but he felt, as every Shipmaster must feel, that they all need some means of obtaining soundings decently accurate, without stopping the ship, and so he proceeded to get it together, and studied those instructions. He took soundings with it, taking pains to get cross bearings, so as to get the accurate soundings going through the Archipelago and got cross bearings in 76 fathoms. He himself, the Chief Officer, and a boy obtained soundings in about 10 minutes. Then, in the Black Sea, he set it in thick weather, and felt he should like to verify his position. He ran into the land at half-speed; sounded slow down until they got into 15 fathoms; hauled her off to a convenient distance, and proceeded on our course. Coming home, making the channel in thick weather, with a south-west gale blowing, they kept this machine going about every half hour, and got a continuous line of soundings right across the channel, and brought the ship up to the English land. I then put her off in mid channel together and in the afternoon had a first-rate position. On one occasion he got soundings in 96 fathoms in 12 minutes, his officers on the bridge not knowing he was doing it—(hear, hear).

The Chirman said he thought the poker had shown clearly that it hough they saw a thing they could not well explain it. He did not suppose anybody could tell just now what it was that put the compass a little bit wrong, and it was one of those dilemmas put to their friend Colonel Jackinson in answer to another dilemma. If such men as Sir William Thomson took such thing in hand—if scientific knowledge could accomplish the discovery of the causes of the thing to be inquired out and provide a remedy—it was a great advantage to this country, and to Shipowners especially. He remembered the other day sailing in the Melrose, a new mail boat, for the Cape for a trip. He offered no opinion on the thing as practical in all circumstances, but he could tell them what he saw in confirmation of what the Captain of the Palm said. Sir William Thomson brought that sounding machine on board, they were going full speed, 10 or 11 knots, in smooth water, he brought it out, and sounded in about six minutes 31 fathoms. They took the chart; they knew the bearing exactly, because they were opposite the measured mile, and they found 31 fathom. They put her on another tack, and put her in another place, and he was within stations measurement, and for the first that was quiet enough to show this, that supposing it were a fog, and a man had no means of trying before-hand, and suddenly coming in upon land, if he were within 30 fathoms he would know that without trying further for 100 or 1200. That would have told him he was within 30 fathoms water, and it must be a useful thing under all circumstances if properly taken care of, and from what he saw it did not appear to him that there would be any great difficulty if the ship turned round at the time and steered another course whilst the thing was being wound up. One gentleman spoke of wooden masts. Every one of their sailing ships had a mizenmast of wood, and he thought it was the only thing that kept them out of trouble often, for it was the only compass in a general way, which was a safe compass on board the ship in the ocean mail boats as well as the smaller boats travelling hither and thither in a great many ways. The tripod or the high standard compass was the most secure of them all for dependence, except as regarded the vibration. It seemed to him that they had yet to learn from the practical experience of men whether this is in every respect both easy of working and satisfactory; but he thought from all that they had heard to-day, and from the absence of any criticism that was adverse to it on the part of practical gentlemen, there was a good augury for its success, and, if possible, improvement, and that they were now bound to give Sir William Thomson hearty thanks for the trouble he had taken in explaining it to them; and in saying so they felt he had rendered a service to humanity as well as to Shipmasters, and to the Shipping community generally. On behalf of the Shipowners, he desired to express their thanks.

Sir William Thomson acknowledged the vote, and

Captain Wilkinson proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman said it was a great pleasure to be able to do anything for Shipmasters, on whose Shipowners so entirely depended when they were away from their control and influence as regarded the matters which should be most implicitly left in their care. Hence it was the duty of every Shipowner to advise him, support him, and push him intellectually, practically, and materially. The Shipowners of this country would have good services rendered to them if they tried to advance the interests of those they employed practically, whose exertions in there service, or in the conduct of business abroad, entirely contributed to their own prosperity, good name, and profit. Therefore, there was a community of interest. He was as much indebted to them and to his own people as they could possibly be to him for any little trouble he might take in advancing their interest or the general good of the Shipping community. In the interest of the Shipmasters' Society, he only desired to say that to-day's lecture by Sir William Thomson should be an incentive to get their friends to join the society, because they could easily see from lectures such as this that it was well worth the trouble of joining the society for the good which it could do to themselves, and the good which they might do to others.

The proceedings terminated.

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